

ERIOCHLOA VILLOSA (Thunb.) Kunth.—Mr. J. V. Myers, instructor in agriculture, Odell, Livingston County, Illinois, brought me a grass sample for identification. He later took me to corn and soybean fields near Odell where this grass was quite abundant and we collected samples. Dr. J. R. Swallen of the United States National Museum determined them as *Eriochloa villosa* (Thunb.) Kunth, the Hairy Cup-grass. In his communication, Dr. Swallen stated that this grass has been previously found on ballast in Portland, Oregon, and in El Paso County, Colorado. Its occurrence in Livingston County, Illinois, adds another Asiatic grass to the Illinois flora. In the fields near Odell, the Hairy Cup-grass apparently was more successful than *Setaria faberii* which was also present. It will be interesting to see whether or not it will spread and become a pest as has *Setaria faberii*.

LIVINGSTON Co.: In a cornfield, 3 miles east of Odell, August 25, 1950, R. A. Evers & J. V. Myers 26812, 26813.

—ROBERT A. EVERS, Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana.

A QUICKER MORE SATISFACTORY METHOD FOR SOAKING AND RE-PRESSING DRIED PLANT SPECIMENS.—Poorly pressed plant specimens may be saved for mounting on herbarium sheets by an extension of the method of Fassett.¹ The specimens to be soaked are placed separately between metal corrugates as used in drying fresh plants and submerged in a very dilute solution (about 1 tablespoon per gallon water) of any household detergent such as "Dreft," "Vel," or "Tide." The stack of material should be weighted down to prevent the floating of particles or intermingling of different specimens. The specimens should be completely covered by the solution and allowed to soak for about twenty minutes for ordinary herbaceous species and thirty to thirty-five for tough woody and succulent species.

When soaking a number of plants together a simple numbering procedure, wherein corresponding numbers are placed between the corrugates and in the sheets from which the plants were

¹ Fassett, N. C., "Herbarium Technique," *Rhodora* 51: 59, 60. Mr. 1949.

taken, will enable their being reunited with their original label upon completion of re-pressing.

After the elapsed soaking periods prescribed above, the plant specimens are removed from the solution, excess water allowed to drain, and placed in dry collection sheets, blotters, etc., and dried in the usual manner.

The major advantages of this method are that it results in a quality of specimen far superior to that obtained from soaking in tap water before re-pressing. Also it saves time requiring three or four hours less for each group of specimens. The method has been used in the Herbarium of the United States National Arboretum for approximately one year. To date all the specimens so treated have exhibited no ill-effects.—GABRIEL EDWIN. U. S. National Arboretum, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Maryland.

A WHITE FORM OF *TRILISA PANICULATA*.—The three species of *Trilisa* of the southeastern United States all normally bear reddish-purple flowers. No white form of any of them is listed in the Gray Herbarium card catalog of new names, and there is no material of any in the U. S. National Herbarium or the herbarium of the National Arboretum. The finding of an albino form of *Trilisa paniculata* accordingly seems worthy to be placed on record, and the form may be provided with a Latin name as a means of documenting it in the literature.

TRILISA PANICULATA (Walt.) Cass. f. **alba**, forma nov. Phyllaria viridia; corollae et styli et pappus alba. SOUTH CAROLINA: Small colony of about 3 plants (one several-stemmed), among pines near main road, about 5 miles south of Little River, Horry County, 11 Oct. 1947, *S. F. Blake 12366* (type no. 243471, Herb. National Arboretum).—S. F. BLAKE, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATURALISTS¹.—In this book portraits and biographies of nine leading naturalists, primarily of Colorado, are supplemented by a roster in biographical dictionary form, of natural history collectors of the Rocky Mountain area between 1682 and 1932. Separate chapters are de-

¹ Joseph Ewan. *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*. XV + 358 pp. (with nine portraits). Denver, Colorado. The University of Denver Press. \$5.00.